

Sequachee Valley News.

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THURSDAY, January 29, 1920

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fee for county offices will be \$10.00, payable \$5.00 cash with announcement, \$5.00 on nomination.

We are authorized to announce E. W. WILLIS as candidate for trustee of Marion county, subject to the will of the republican party in convention or primary.

MUCH SQUEAL, LITTLE WOOL

Taking the promises of the democratic administration, by and large, it has been the case, from start to coming finish, of as a real chinooker would say, "Hi yu wawa pe halo mamok," which means, all talk and nothing doing, or to use the vernacular "all the same the devil shearing pigs—much squeal and little wool."—Blaine, Wash., Press.

That's so! Little wool for the little fellow, the taxpayers. It may possibly be, unless changed by a mandate of the people in election that for every man who works there will be an office holder to see how much he gets and demand a tribute. The party in power at Washington is no more like a democratic party than fire is like water. It is a gang of princes, kings and lordlings, who when given an inch, take an ell, and who can conceive of no measure too iniquitous to achieve their ends. However, the day is fast approaching when the monarchy shall cease and the republic live.

The editor of the Bledsonian, Pikeville, is lamenting because he received circulars describing a system whereby to keep track of one's income tax. One of the greatest sarcasms, in our opinion, ever perpetrated by the democratic income tax collectors is when they mail income tax schedules to country editors, and the Pikeville editor has absolutely no use for a system where there is no income to engross on its beautiful pages. No, Mr. Democratic Donkey, the country editor never has an income and never expects to have. All he expects to do is to work for the greater prosperity of his town while its magnates sit down on every move he makes for greater things, thinking that possibly the poor fellow might get rich, somehow or other. That's the life history of the average editor 'till he gets to wear a golden crown.

When the democratic administration restores the railroads to their lawful owners the only thing to do is to raise the freight and passenger rates enough to pay all operating expenses and give the stockholders the per cent. of interest due them for the use of their money. The democratic control deficit must be paid by the people in taxes. Nor should the present standard of wages paid employes be lowered as long as prices remain high.

It is not very encouraging to be conversed by a non-subscriber concerning something he had seen in the News the week previous. It makes us feel like we were exhausting our vitality for nothing. If a subscriber spoke to us about something he had seen the sensation would have been entirely different.

The Civil Centre still looks like the Germans had bombarded it.

Every Republican

should read the National Republican, \$1.00, for eight months. Subscriptions can be sent to W. C. Hill, Sequachee, who will forward them promptly.

Read a paper that stands for America and the American Constitution all the time.

A QUESTION OF REPAIRS.

In some publication recently we saw a statement that more miles of railroad were abandoned under government ownership than had been built. We were asked to find that statement, but so far have failed to do so and fear it has been destroyed. However, here is a statement from the Bulletin of Railway News and Statistics, which is not far from the same idea, viz., that the railroads are in such a condition as to be unsafe:

By the authority of the Bulletin, there has been a deferred maintenance of way and equipment which threatens that the national transportation plant may become junk. The Bulletin says:

"It conceals an annual shortage of tie, rail and ballast renewals amounting to over \$200,000,000. Until this is made good, transportation by rail cannot be made safe for democracy, plutocracy, or plain, ordinary Americanism."

We had an experience last summer, seeing the morning passenger train cross a trestle near here. If the passengers themselves had seen that bridge shake when the train hit it, their hair would have stood on end.

Gosh! aint the people sick of the 331-3c dollar—except the fellow who can stick it away in a bank to draw interest and wait for the time to come when it will buy three times the amount it will now.

It would pay any man, even a case-hardened democrat, to read the National Republican.

No, Maria, there's nothing in sight for Sequachee except hard times.

Wonder when that tree will be removed from the main boulevard.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own,
Remember those with homes of glass
Should never throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he has been tried,
Should we not like a man
We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults (and who has not,
The old as well as young)
Perhaps we may, for ought we know,
Have fifty to their one.

Then let us all, when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know.

Remember, curses something like
Our chickens, roost at home—
Don't speak of others' faults
Until you have none of your own.

Red Rose.
Clifty, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1920.

Ledford-Garrison.

Crossville, Jan. 23.—Benjamin Ledford and Miss Helen T. Garrison were married at Crossville Jan. 16, Rev. O. B. Rector officiating. They have located in Chattanooga where the groom has a position as bookkeeper.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To the Republicans of Marion County

As you know, I have been elected to the office of Trustee twice in succession, and have served the people of the county in this capacity almost four years. I have made an honest effort to discharge the duties of the office in a business-like way and have tried to favor the people regardless of politics or station in life as much as the law or circumstances would permit. As to whether or not I have succeeded in discharging the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner, the people served must judge, and I shall be satisfied with their verdict.

I have been solicited by many republicans from all walks of life to stand for reelection. Knowing that there has been and may still be some prejudice among the people against electing a man to the office for three successive terms, I have hesitated to announce myself a candidate.

Just why this prejudice exists I do not know, since it is the custom among political parties to elect men to the offices of Circuit Court Clerk, County Court Clerk, Registrar, and Tax Assessor at least two terms of four years each, making their term of continuous service at least eight years, while three terms of the office of Trustee would be only six years. It is also a custom to elect County and Circuit Judges two terms of eight years each, making their term of continuous service sixteen years.

However, there are plenty of good men in the republican party who would make good officers, and if the republicans feel that I have had the Trustee's office long enough I will step down and out. But I feel that if the majority of the republicans want me to make another race for the office of Trustee I have the right to make it, and have the right to expect the individual support of the republicans of the county in the general election should I be chosen as the nominee.

I feel that it would not be proper for me to make a vigorous fight for the nomination, as my record is before you, and you know whether or not you are satisfied with my work. If you are satisfied with my official record and want me to make another race, I promise you that I will endeavor to secure my own election and do what I can for the election of the republican ticket.

I also promise that if nominated and elected that my motto in the future will be the same as in the past, "Service."

Very respectfully,
S. L. ROGERS.

Prompt Relief

From Neuralgia and Headache has resulted in thousands of cases from the use of

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

The Quick Relief

This reliable preparation has been before the public many years—is free from Opiates, Narcotics or any habit forming drugs and no ill effects follow its extended use.

Easy and pleasant to take. Money back if first package fails to relieve or satisfy. Get a box today and have it handy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Effective Printing

means good type, good presses, good workmen and good paper. We have the equipment and the workmen for you, and use Hammermill grades of bond, safety and cover papers. Let us show you.

FERTILIZER SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR COMMERCIAL PLANT FOOD IN SOUTH

Prices Not So High As They Were, But Materials Are Reported Not Equal To Demand

Atlanta, Ga.—A survey of the fertilizer situation by those familiar with it indicates that there may be a shortage of commercial plant food in 1920. The reasons assigned for this are principally that strikes have interfered with the production of materials. In addition, there has been some difficulty in obtaining shipments over the railroads.

To be more specific, the long drawn out strike of miners in the rock phosphate fields of Florida prevented a supply of rock phosphate being shipped to the factories. This and the difficulty of getting prompt shipments when the mines resumed work, it is claimed, has put the manufacture of acid phosphate more than three months behind, besides reducing the possible supply.

As to ammoniates or nitrogenous materials, it is pointed out that the coal and steel plant strikes greatly reduced the possible output of sulphate of ammonia. Tankage and cottonseed meal are so much in demand as feed as to be unavailable or too expensive to use as fertilizers. Nitrate of soda is being shipped in larger amounts, but not as cheaply as was expected. It seems that the demand for nitrate of soda in the orient, especially, has kept up the price higher than was anticipated.

As for potash, there is going to be a fair supply, the first time since the European war began. A considerable amount of potash has been shipped from Germany to France, while there is quite an accumulation of stocks of desirable American-made potash on hand.

The Soil Improvement Committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association, with headquarters in Atlanta, is sending out information to southern farmers urging them to order their fertilizers early and for immediate shipment. The reasons given are that there is going to be great difficulty in supplying the demand, and the

sooner it is known how much the farmer wants, the sooner the manufacturer will know how big a job he has on his hands and how hard he must work to accomplish as much of it as possible.

It is also stated that the railroads are anxious that fertilizers be ordered early so that they may be able to provide cars, else there will be a serious difficulty in getting fertilizers delivered on time. The railroads are also insisting on full carload shipments, which makes it necessary to have orders early so as to consolidate them into full carloads.

It is stated that the indications are that there will be a heavy demand for fertilizers throughout the South this year on account of the promising prospects for southern crops. It is stated, also, that the orders coming in to the factories reveal that the farmer is now wanting higher grade fertilizers than ever before.

POISONING BOLL WEEVIL

What is claimed to be the most effective method yet devised for combating the boll weevil is that of poisoning it with calcium arsenate. The method was perfected by B. R. COLE of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the Tallulah, La., station, after several years of experimenting. The weevil is poisoned by dusting the cotton at night or while the dew is on, using a dusting machine to apply it. The material poisons the dew on which the weevil depends for his drinking water. The weevil is killed, but there is another generation hatching out, so that the poison must be applied three or four times at a week or ten days intervals. Experiments show that the weevil can be kept down to such an extent that they can not do serious damage. The cotton saved is worth far more than the cost.

It is important that the right kind of calcium arsenate be used. There are different kinds, made for different purposes. The wrong kind may be too weak to kill weevils, or too strong and injure the cotton plant.

There is no use to begin dusting the cotton plants before about ten out of every 100 squares are punctured by the weevil. It will be a waste of money to undertake to spray a field thoroughly to when there are fewer weevils in the field. While it will kill practically all that are alive, the new hatch will have to be taken care of by subsequent sprays. It is not advised that any one undertake to dust the plants with anything else than the regular dusting machines. The pole and bag methods has not proven successful.

The poison material will cost for four applications from \$3 to \$4 per acre.

LEONARD WOOD, ADMINISTRATOR



WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES ARE TESTED AND PROVED IN HANDLING GREAT BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

From time to time people ask, "What has been the administrative and business experience of Leonard Wood? What has been his experience with men outside of the army? What does he know about conditions in the different parts of the United States and in our overseas possessions? Has he any thorough knowledge of foreign affairs and of our foreign relations?"

The administrative qualities of Leonard Wood have been tested and proved. No American living has been tried more thoroughly than he in complex fields of constructive civil work, administrative work of the highest order which carried with it the necessity for the exercise of keen business acumen.

The republic of Cuba, built upon firm democratic foundations, is a monument to the administrative ability of Leonard Wood. In the Philippines is to be found another monument to his statesmanship.

Leonard Wood graduated in medicine from Harvard University in 1884 and served for more than a year in one of the great hospitals, later to take charge of the charity departments in a section of the city of Boston where the poor lived.

Not long after the completion of Wood's work in Boston he became an assistant surgeon in the army, coming into contact with the western plainsman, the miner, the people generally, and giving much of his time to the work of assisting the Indians and to a study of the problems of irrigation and reclamation.

Then for Leonard Wood there came four years in California. He covered the state many times in pursuance of his duties and extended his field as occasion required into the states of the Northwest. Then for two years he was in service in the South, having headquarters in Georgia.

From the South Leonard Wood went to the city of Washington, where his work brought him into daily contact with Grover Cleveland. Then he had the same intimate relations with William McKinley and the men of his time.

Then came the Spanish war and the active campaign in Cuba as the colonel of the regiment of rough riders of which Theodore Roosevelt was the lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Spanish war Leonard Wood's supreme administrative duties began. He was made the governor of the city of Santiago and a few weeks later of the entire eastern half of Cuba.

Under Wood profiteering was abolished, industry was built up, agriculture rehabilitated, hospitals organized, equipped and maintained, tens of thousands of people clothed and fed—and all this done in a thorough businesslike manner. It was done under tribulations which arose from the fact that the people were impoverished to the point of starvation and had been dying by thousands for the lack of the things which Wood quickly provided.

Then there came the rehabilitation of the municipalities, the establishment of schools, the opening of roads, the organizing of government in the provinces, the readjustment of taxation and of the courts, and the work of providing for the thousands of children made orphans by war or famine. There was more business and more

varieties of it than it has been the lot of many men ever to have placed upon their shoulders.

Not long after this there came the greater opportunities in Havana. It was necessary to re-write the election laws to make them fit the habits of the people. Production had to be stimulated, for agriculture was the main source of the island's wealth. Here again the same measures were followed and as a result there were established law and order, protection of life and property, and liberty within the law.

These were the foundation stones. Wood knew that the government must be run by the Cubans, and so 90 per cent of the officials engaged in the great work of reconstruction were selected from the people of the island. The Cubans were taught government while the government was being built and thus they were able to run it when the rule of the island was turned over to its inhabitants.

When it became necessary to reorganize the Cuban railroads Wood secured the services of Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, and of Granville M. Dodge, builder of the Union Pacific.

The same general policy was followed in dealing with the problem of caring for the tens of thousands of orphans that had been left by the war. Homer Folks, commissioner of charities of the state of New York, was called to Cuba by Wood to aid in the establishment of a system for placing and permanently caring for these little desolates. Chief Justice White of the Supreme court of the United States, at that time an associate justice, was consulted as to the method to be pursued in reorganizing the courts.

Leonard Wood was in Cuba about four years. He left there a reorganized and sound banking system, a good railroad system, no debts, nearly \$2,000,000 unencumbered money in the treasury, a sugar crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons, sound municipal laws, fine public works, a firm agricultural foundation and an absolute respect among the people for life and property. The school system which Wood established was founded on the laws of Massachusetts and Ohio. Roads were built which made communication speedy. The hospitals erected under his supervision were of the highest type.

Lord Cromer said he wished this American officer was available to follow him in his reconstruction work in Egypt. Elithu Root said this work never was paralleled in colonial possessions anywhere. Theodore Roosevelt said that Leonard Wood "has rendered services to Cuba of a kind which, if performed three thousand years ago, would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways."

After the Cuban experience Wood was for five years in the Philippines confronted with the difficult labor of establishing a civil government, this time among a Mohammedan people. There he did the same successful work he did in Cuba.

This period of residence in the Philippines gave Wood an opportunity to study conditions in the British colonies, Borneo, Singapore, and to keep in close touch with conditions in Japan and along the China coast. Wood traveled through India, spent some time with the Dutch in Java, and with Lord Cromer in Egypt. He gained and retained knowledge of all which at that time came under his studious observation.

Then Leonard Wood became chief of the general staff of the United States army, in whose hands rests very largely the direction and administration of the military establishment, which after all is 90 per cent a business matter.

The administrative career of Leonard Wood is spread upon the records of his country. The work which he has done is lasting. It is a statesman's work.